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PART 246—SOURCE SEPARATION FOR MATERIALS RECOVERY GUIDELINES

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APPENDIX TO PART 246—RECOMMENDED BIBLI-OGRAPHY

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1008 and 6004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6907, 6964).

Source: 41 FR 16952, Apr. 23, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 246.100 Scope.

(a) These guidelines are applicable to the source separation of residential, commercial, and institutional solid

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wastes. Explicitly excluded are mining, agricultural, and industrial solid wastes; hazardous wastes; sludges; construction and demolition wastes; infectious wastes; classified waste.

- (b) The "Requirement" sections contained herein delineate minimum actions for Federal agencies for the recovery of resources from solid waste through source separation. Pursuant to section 211 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, and Executive Order 11752 section 4(a), the "Requirement" sections of these guidelines are mandatory for all Federal agencies that generate solid waste. In addition, they are recommended to State, interstate, regional, and local governments for use in their activities.
- (c) The "Recommended Procedures" sections are presented to suggest actions or preferred methods by which the objectives of the requirements can be realized. The "Recommended Procedures" are not mandatory for Federal agencies.
- (d) The Environmental Protection Agency will render technical assistance in the form of sample cost analysis formats, sample bid specifications, implementation guidance documents and other guidance to Federal agencies when requested to do so, pursuant to section 3(d)1 of Executive Order 11752.
- (e) Within one year after the effective date of these guidelines, agencies shall make a final determination as to what actions shall be taken to adopt the requirements of these guidelines and shall, within two months of such determination, submit to the Administrator a schedule of such actions.
- (f) Federal agencies that make the determination not to source separate as described in §§ 246.200-1, 246.201-1, and 246.202-1, for whatever reason, shall make available to the Administrator the analysis and rationale used in making that determination. The Administrator shall publish notice of the availability of this report to the general public in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The following are considered to be valid reasons for not source separating under individual facts and circumstances: inability to sell the recovered materials due to lack of market, and costs so unreasonably high as to render source

separation for materials recovery economically impracticable.

- (1) The following points are to be covered in the report:
- (i) A description of alternative actions considered with emphasis on those alternatives which involve source separation for materials recovery.
- (ii) A description of ongoing actions which will be continued and new actions taken or proposed. This statement should identify all agency facilities which will be affected by these actions including a brief description of how such facilities will be affected.
- (iii) An analysis in support of the action chosen by the agency including technical data, market studies, and policy considerations used in arriving at such a determination.

In covering the points above, agencies should make every effort to present information succinctly in a form easily understood, but in sufficient detail so that the factors influencing the decision not to source separate for materials recovery are clear.

- (2) The above report shall be submitted to the Administrator as soon as possible after a final agency determination has been made not to adopt the requirements of these guidelines, but in no case later than sixty days after such final determination. The Administrator will indicate to the agency his concurrence/nonconcurrence with the agency's decision, including his reason therefor.
- (3) Implementation of actions that would preclude source separation for materials recovery shall be deferred, for sixty days where feasible, in order to give the Administrator an opportunity to receive, analyze and seek clarification of the above required report.
- (4) It is recommended that where the report required by §246.100(f) concerns an action for which an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required by the National Environmental Policy Act, that the report be circulated together with the EIS.
- (g) The report required under §246.100(e) and (f) shall be made on

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forms to be prescribed by the Administrator by notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER

[41 FR 16952, Apr. 23, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 36603, Aug. 20, 1982]

§ 246.101 Definitions.

As used in these guidelines:

- (a) Agricultural solid waste means the solid waste that is generated by the rearing of animals, and the producing and harvesting of crops or trees.
- (b) Baler means a machine used to compress solid wastes, primary materials, or recoverable materials, with or without binding, to a density or from which will support handling and transportation as a material unit rather than requiring a disposable or reuseable container. This specifically excludes briquetters and stationary compaction equipment which is used to compact materials into disposable or reuseable containers.
- (c) *Bulk container* means a large container that can either be pulled or lifted mechanically onto a service vehicle or emptied mechanically into a service vehicle.
- (d) Classified Waste means waste material that has been given security classification in accordance with 50 U.S.C. 401 and Executive Order 11652.
- (e) Collection means the act of removing solid waste (or materials which have been separated for the purpose of recycling) from a central storage point.
- (f) Commercial establishment means stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses and other non-manufacturing activities.
- (g) Commercial solid waste means all types of solid wastes generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses and other non-manufacturing activities, and non-processing wastes such as office and packing wastes generated at industrial facilities.
- (h) Construction and demolition waste means the waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures.
- (i) Compartmentalized vehicle means a collection vehicle which has two or more compartments for placement of solid wastes or recyclable materials.

The compartments may be within the main truck body or on the outside of that body as in the form of metal racks.

- (j) Corrugated container waste means discarded corrugated boxes.
- (k) Corrugated box means a container for goods which is composed of an inner fluting of material (corrugating medium) and one or two outer liners of material (linerboard).
- (1) Federal facility means any building, installation, structure, land, or public work owned by or leased to the Federal Government. Ships at sea, aircraft in the air, land forces on maneuvers, and other mobile facilities are not considered Federal facilities for the purpose of these guidelines. United States Government installations located on foreign soil or on land outside the jurisdiction of the United States Government are not considered Federal facilities for the purpose of these guidelines.
- (m) Food waste means the organic residues generated by the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods; commonly called garbage.
- (n) *Generation* means the act or process of producing solid waste.
- (0) High-grade paper means letter-head, dry copy papers, miscellaneous business forms, stationery, typing paper, tablet sheets, and computer printout paper and cards, commonly sold as "white ledger," "computer printout" and "tab card" grade by the wastepaper industry.
- (p) *Industrial solid waste* means the solid waste generated by industrial processes and manufacturing.
- (g) Infectious waste means: (1) Equipment, instruments, utensils, and fomites (any substance that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms) of a disposable nature from the rooms of patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having a communicable disease and must, therefore, be isolated as required by public health agencies; (2) laboratory wastes, such as pathological specimens (e.g. all tissues, specimens of blood elements, excreta, and secretions obtained from patients or laboratory animals) and disposable fomites attendant thereto; (3) surgical operating room pathologic